MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 3, 2015 / 2016

TEP 1241
ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCTS

(All Sections / Groups)

30 MAY 2016
2.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.
(2 hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This question paper consists of **8** pages only excluding the cover page.
2. **Section A**: Answer **ALL** 30 multiple choice questions.
   Section B: Answer any **TWO** out of **THREE** structured questions.
3. Please shade all your answers for **Section A** in the **OMR** answer sheet provided.
   Please write all your answers for **Section B** in the answer booklet provided.
4. Distribution of marks for each section/question is given.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) [30 MARKS]

Instruction: Answer **ALL** questions.

1. Which of the statements below, in relation to applied ethics and cyberethics, is **TRUE**?
   A. Cyberethics is the same as either Computer ethics or Internet ethics.
   B. Applied ethics examine ethical issues that are theoretical instead of practical.
   C. Applied ethics is a branch of Cyberethics that studies specific moral problems.
   D. Cyberethics studies relate to moral, legal and social issues involving cybertechnology.

2. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** regarding phase 2 in the evolution of cybertechnology and cyberethics?
   A. Ethical and social concerns regarding intellectual property were raised.
   B. Minicomputers and PCs were interconnected via privately owned networks.
   C. Ethical issues regarding free speech, anonymity and legal jurisdiction were raised.
   D. All of the above.

3. Which of the statements below **BEST** explains virtue ethics?
   A. It focuses on the acquisition of good character traits.
   B. It stresses on one's duty in being a person of high moral standards.
   C. It directs people to cultivate good practices that are accepted by society.
   D. It encourages people to be exemplary individuals who practice good ethics.

4. Utilitarians such as Jeremy Bentham have assumptions that are used as the basis for their ethical theory. Which of the following statements below is the common assumption made by utilitarians?
   A. All people desire to be good as it is socially beneficial.
   B. All people desire consequences that are favorable to them.
   C. Happiness is an intrinsic good that is desired for its own sake.
   D. None of the above.

5. What is the view that a moral system is dependent on a particular culture called?
   A. Cultural relativism.
   B. Cultural objectivism.
   C. Cultural subjectivism.
   D. None of the above.

6. If the structure of an ethical theory is to be coherent, it means that _____.
   A. all aspects of the theory must relate to ethical concepts and arguments
   B. component parts of the theory cannot contradict each other in any way
   C. individual elements of the theory must fit together to form a unified whole
   D. the theory must be logically sound and can be applied to a variety of moral issues

7. Which of the following statements regarding a logical argument is **TRUE**?
   A. An inductive argument must be a weak argument.
   B. A fallacious argument must necessarily have all false premises.
   C. A sound argument must necessarily be a valid argument as well.
   D. None of the above.

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8. Greenwood (1991) believes professions are occupational fields distinguishable in terms of **five** characteristics. Which of the following refers to those **five** characteristics?
   A. Moral theory, occupation, penalty, professional codes and a community.
   B. Ethical theory, professionalism, punishment, moral codes and a responsibility.
   C. Systematic theory, authority, community sanction, ethical codes and a culture.
   D. None of the above.

9. Which of the following is **NOT** considered one of the strengths of professional codes?
   A. Codes enhance the profession in the eyes of the public.
   B. Codes inspire members of a profession to behave ethically.
   C. Codes encourage members of a profession to be self-serving.
   D. Codes educate members of a profession about professional obligations.

10. Responsibility in the study of cyberethics requires that two conditions must be satisfied. What are these two conditions?
   A. Cause and effect.
   B. Guilt and liability.
   C. Choice and action.
   D. Causality and intent.

11. According to Moor (2004), an individual has privacy in a situation if in that particular situation the individual is protected from _____.
   A. spying, inspection and information access by others
   B. intrusion, interference and information access by others
   C. monitoring, intervention and information access by others
   D. observation, interruption and information access by others

12. In informational privacy, privacy is defined as control over the flow of one's personal information, including the _____.
   A. selling and buying of that information
   B. security and safety of that information
   C. transfer and exchange of that information
   D. accessibility and confidentiality of that information

13. Simpson (2006) describes a hacker as anyone who _____.
   A. compromises a computer system or network without any warning to others
   B. breaks into a computer system or network with the intention to commit harm
   C. accesses a computer system or network without authorization from the owner
   D. enters a computer system or network without being detected by the authorities

14. Kaufman, Perlman and Specinor (2002) describe "true computer hackers" as having all of the following traits **EXCEPT** _____.
   A. that they are incorruptibly honest
   B. that they are unmotivated by money
   C. that they are careful not to harm anyone
   D. that they are motivated by their interest in hacking

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15. There are three broad categories of genuine cybercrimes. These three broad categories are known as _____.
A. cybertheft, cyberthreat and cyberhacking
B. cyberfraud, cyberscam and cybergambling
C. cyberpiracy, cybertrespass and cybervandalism
D. cyberbullying, cyberstalking and cyberpornography

16. Which of the following statements regarding cybercrimes and cyber-related crimes are **TRUE**?

	Statements
I	Internet pedophilia is considered a genuine cybercrime
II	Counter hacking can be either preemptive or reactive
III	Black hat hackers engage in behavior described as "cracking"
IV	Cybervandalism is a type of cyber-related crime
V	Identity theft is best categorized as a cyber-exacerbated crime
VI	Denial-of-service attack on web sites is regarded as a cyber-assisted crime

A. I, IV & V B. II, IV & VI C. I, III & VI D. II, III & V

17. Which of the following statements regarding intellectual and tangible objects is **TRUE**?
A. Intellectual objects are easily subjected to the sense of scarcity.
B. Governments do not grant ownership rights to individuals for ideas.
C. Tangible objects include computer programs that can be copied easily.
D. Tangible objects are non-exclusionary in which there can be only one of it.

18. Creative Commons is a non-profit organization that aims at providing _____.
A. creative access to online information that are hindered by strict copyright laws
B. creative options to the lack of copyright-free information that can be read online
C. creative solutions to problems current copyright laws pose for sharing information
D. creative ways for web users to access information without breaking copyright laws

19. The Creative Commons provide four options which are known as _____.
A. recognition, noncommercial, original works and share alike
B. creation, noncommercial, copyrighted works and share alike
C. attribution, noncommercial, derivative works and share alike
D. None of the above

20. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding defamation?
A. It takes the form of either liability or accusation.
B. It is possible to defame a person using only pictures.
C. It is always used for certain racial and ethnic groups only.
D. It can harm the reputation of a person and increase his or her self-esteem.

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21. Which of the following statements regarding spam is **FALSE**?
    A. Spam sent through ISPs results in wasted network bandwidth.
    B. Spam puts increased strain on the utilization of system resources.
    C. Spam is email that is solicited by users interested in promotional ads.
    D. All of the above.

22. There are two different senses of "regulation" that are used to debate the question of cyberspace regulation. What are these two different senses?
    A. Regulating the data of cyberspace and its integrity.
    B. Regulating the laws of cyberspace and its operations.
    C. Regulating the content of cyberspace and its processes.
    D. Regulating the information of cyberspace and its reliability.

23. According to Moss (2002), there are three reasons as to why people in developing countries who do not have access to cybertechnology, are unfairly disadvantaged. Which of the following statements is **NOT** one of the three reasons?
    A. They are denied access to knowledge.
    B. Their prospects for economic growth are hindered.
    C. They are unable to participate fully in democratic decision making processes.
    D. They are unfairly deprived of different types of job opportunities in cyberspace.

24. Buchanan (2000) suggests that software used in designing video games can contribute to gender bias because these games often tend to _____.
    A. misrepresent or exclude female characters
    B. depict female characters as bystanders or observers only
    C. project strong female characters that are independent or capable
    D. emphasize on excessive violence and aggression against female characters

25. Turkle (1984) noted that computers could be viewed as a "medium of self-discovery". She pointed out that standalone computers enabled people to try out _____.

I	new ways of seeking friends
II	new ways of expressing themselves
III	new cognitive styles
IV	different software programs and games
V	different methods of problem-solving

Which of the following options fit the points made by Turkle?
A. I, II and III
B. I, IV and V
C. I, II and IV
D. II, III and V

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26. One of the two arguments for evaluating harm in virtual environments includes the argument from psychological harm reasons. This argument says that the way we interact with virtual characters can cause psychological harm to people _____.
    A. in virtual situations who have suffered harm
    B. in real life situations who have suffered harm
    C. in virtual situations who have caused harm to other people
    D. in real life situations who have caused harm to other people

27. Which of the following points by Brey (1999) regarding virtual-reality (VR) technology or applications is **FALSE**?
    A. It has interactivity.
    B. It has a third-person perspective.
    C. It uses three-dimensional graphics.
    D. None of the points above is false.

28. What are the three converging technologies that have raised ethical concerns?
    A. Ambient intelligence, bioinformatics and nanocomputing.
    B. Automated intelligence, informatics and virtual computing.
    C. Artificial intelligence, data informatics and quantum computing.
    D. None of the above.

29. Which of the following statements regarding "intelligent user interface" or IUI is **FALSE**?
    A. It is made possible by developments in the field of artificial intelligence.
    B. It makes ambient intelligence virtually visible and very obvious to the user.
    C. It improves human interaction with technology by making it more intuitive.
    D. It allows computers to sense a lot more about a person as compared to traditional interface.

30. In studying the ethical aspects of Bioinformatics, one main social and ethical concern which arises has to do with the privacy and confidentiality of an individual's personal genetic data. In this regard, data mining can undermine an individual's privacy and the confidentiality of his or her personal genetic data. Vedder (2004) notes that privacy protection that applies to personal information about individuals does not necessarily apply once it is _____.
    A. viewed and stored with other information
    B. compiled and linked with other information
    C. collected and compared with other information
    D. aggregated and cross referenced with other information

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SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS [20 MARKS]

Instruction: Answer any **TWO** out of **THREE** questions.

QUESTION 1 [10 marks]

(a) According to James H. Moor (1998):

"Computers are *logically malleable*. This is the feature that makes computers so revolutionary. They are *logically malleable* in that they can be manipulated to do any activity that can be characterized in terms of inputs, outputs, and connecting logical operations... Computers are general purpose machines like no others. That is why they are now found in almost every aspect of our lives and that is why a computer revolution is taking place."

Explain in your own words, the point that Moor is trying to convey with regards to the term *logically malleable*. What is the problem that arises because of this?

(2 marks)

(b) There are three schemes for grounding moral principles. These three schemes are namely, religion, law and philosophical ethics. Consider the moral principle that goes like this: "Do not steal". Based on this moral principle, explain briefly how it can be justified or grounded in the scheme of philosophical ethics. (1 mark)

(c) Consequence-based ethical theory is one of four main ethical theories that can be used to determine a morally appropriate course of action.

(i) What is the main point of this theory? (1 mark)

(ii) Briefly explain based on your own opinion, how this particular ethical theory can be used to both support and at the same time oppose the case for illegally sharing MP3 music files. (2 marks)

(d) Deductive arguments can be either valid or invalid. An argument can be shown to be invalid if a counterexample is possible.

(i) What is a counterexample? Explain briefly. (1 mark)

(ii) How is a deductive argument different from an inductive one? (1 mark)

(e) Authors on computer ethics have wondered if employee loyalty makes sense in the context of a large computer corporation. Duska (1991) argues that in employment contexts, loyalty only arises in special relationships based on "mutual enrichment". As for corporations, Duska believes that employer-employee relationships are based on "self-interest" and not mutual enrichment. In addition, Ladd in his criticism of employee loyalty, believes loyalty can only be in "one direction" for corporations. Elaborate on Duska's point with emphasis on the term "self-interest" and Ladd's point with emphasis on the term "one direction". (2 marks)

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QUESTION 2 [10 marks]

(a) Privacy issues involving cybertechnology affect each of us, whether or not we have owned or used a networked computer. Information about us can be acquired from our commercial transactions in a bank or a store. In short, our privacy concerns have been exacerbated by the use of cybertechnology. There are **four** ways in which this can happen in regards to our personal information. Briefly explain what these **four** ways are. (2 marks)

(b) Explain the difference between privacy as an intrinsic value and privacy as an instrumental value. (1 mark)

(c) Hacking activities in cyberspace sometimes support **three** principles related to "Hacker Ethic". One of these principles is stated as "Hackers provide society with a useful and important service". Briefly explain what this principle means. (2 marks)

(d) One of the controversies associated with hacking activities has to do with active defense hacking sometimes also referred to as counter hacking. Counter hacking is regarded as hacking back against hackers and its activities are directed against those who are suspected of originating the hacker attacks. Pre-emptive acts of counter hacking are acts of counter hacking that are carried out even before any hacking has actually occurred. Based on the information provided above, answer the following:

(i) Briefly explain how pre-emptive acts of counter hacking can be justified on utilitarian grounds. (1 mark)

(ii) Briefly explain why pre-emptive acts of counter hacking can be morally unacceptable from the viewpoint of deontology. (1 mark)

(iii) A certified ethical hacker is regarded as a skilled professional. What does a certified ethical hacker do? Explain. (1 mark)

(e) What does the copyright law protect? Elaborate briefly. Provide any **two** conditions that must be satisfied in order for a work to be protected under the copyright law. (2 marks)

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QUESTION 3 [10 marks]

(a) According to Catudal (2004), important distinctions can be drawn between censorship by suppression and censorship by deterrence. Differentiate between these **two** forms of censorship. (2 marks)

(b) Besides pornography, there are **two** additional kinds of speech that are controversial in cyberspace. What are these **two** additional kinds of speech? Why are these **two** additional kinds of speech controversial? (2 marks)

(c) With reference to the concept of rights, it is useful to make the distinction between two types of rights, namely negative and positive rights. In the US, freedom of speech is considered a negative right. This means that the US government may not interfere with its citizens because of what they say. Based on this information, answer the following:

(i) What is the difference between negative and positive rights? (1 mark)

(ii) Suppose your government considers freedom of speech a positive right instead of a negative right. How would your government act differently from that of the US government? (½ mark)

(iii) If access to the Internet is deemed a positive right by your government, what would your government be expected to do in response to this? (½ mark)

(d) Today common interests often bring people together to form online communities. There are positive benefits as well as negative aspects of such online communities. Provide any **two** negative effects of such online communities. (1 mark)

(e) Berne (2005) defines nanotechnology as the study, design and manipulation of natural phenomena, artificial phenomena and technological phenomena at the nanometer level. On the other hand, Drexler describes the field as a branch of engineering dedicated to the development of extremely small electronic circuits and mechanical devices built at the molecular level of matter.

One ethical aspect of nanotechnology has to do with privacy and control issues while another ethical aspect of nanotechnology has to do with longevity issues. Elaborate briefly on these **two** issues. (2 marks)

(f) Rheingold (1992) notes that technological convergence occurs when unrelated technologies or technological paths intersect or converge unexpectedly to create an entirely new field. Rheingold further notes that convergence often depends on "enabling technologies". What does the term "enabling technologies" mean? Provide **one** example in which technological convergence has occurred. (1 mark)

End of paper